THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

February 23, 1946

Loss Of The Atom Secret

AN EDITORIAL

Settlement Of Kunming Strike

By Charles J. Canning

Reds Blamed For Truce Delay

By Chang Kuo-sin

Forthcoming Jap Elections

By Herbert Leopold

UNRRA'S DISTRIBUTION

AN EDITORIAL

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Imperialist?

To The Editor:

Your editorial, "Status Of Hongkong," appearing in the February 16 issue of the Review I cannot agree with at all. The very fact that you advocate delay in returning to China a part of her lawful territory shows that you are an imperialist. Just as the Russians must get out of Manchuria, the Americans out of the coastal cities, the British must get out of Hongkong and Kowloon.

In addition to this, you use the comparison between the "taking-over" of Hongkong and Shanghai as an excuse to criticize the Central Government. We Chinese are well aware of our shortcomings and do not need foreigners to tell us about them. The situation in Shanghai has nothing to do with the return of Hongkong.

SUN TING-YUAN

Shanghai
February 17, 1946.

Liberal?

To The Editor:

The "Status Of Hongkong," appearing in your last issue seemed an able presentation of the problem facing China.

I do not advocate delay because of sympathy with those "special interest" groups who wish to retain a vestige of the old Treaty Port days or with rich and unscrupulous Chinese who wish to conceal their ill-gotten wealth from the Central Government. But, I do think that the welfare of the residents of Hongkong must be considered.

Therefore, as soon as it becomes evident that Chungking can occupy Hongkong peacefully and without causing undue hardship upon the people there, Britain should relinquish control. In the meantime, our fellow countrymen living in Hongkong are presently being spared the difficulties of peace now facing the rest of us.

KOO HAN-JEN

Hangchow
February 19, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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"Maltreated"

To The Editor:

Having read the letter of Mr. Fong Tien-pao in the Feb. 9 issue of the Review I am forced to point out some inexcusable mistakes in it.

Although there were representatives of "Department Store clerks of Nanking Road," of the "Railway Employees" etc., taking part in Sunday's parade, the parade was, nevertheless, mainly composed of students, just as we cannot say that Monday's parade was composed of members of the ".....Tu'an" although its leaders were mostly those members as I know.

I don't know whether there were excommunicated Kuomintang members, Communist students and Democratic League students, as Fong claimed, but Sunday's parade clearly followed a memorial service for Yu Cha. The service was not an exclusive affair and Kuomintang, Communist and Democratic leaguers could be present. Those who were doing what we wanted to do were all welcomed. We want to follow the teachers and students unreasonably killed, just because we demand freedom as they do. I would like to furnish the facts to Fong sometime about Sunday's parade to show him whether it was led by demagogues or not.

The five points cabled to the PCC were suggested by the students of the Utopia University, increased, ameliorated and passed by all participants. The parade itself was suggested by student repre-

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sentatives of St. John's University and while obstructed by Garrison Headquarters, it was supported and performed by all participants. Are those student representatives Communists or Democratic Leagues? Or is Fong blind?

As regards Monday's affair, even if Fong's statements are correct, the manifesto was written and translated by TWO students, as Fong himself claimed.

In view of the parade of Monday, the majority were primary school students and they told passers-by that they had a special holiday. The slogans were shouted under the direction of conductors mostly members of the " .....Tu'an," as mentioned above. There were no university groups taking part in Monday's parade, for they were able to avoid from being used by such special "Tu'an." The so-called "representatives" of universities were merely shameless pretenders. They had neither been elected nor delegated by any self-governing body of students.

Please send my questions to Mr. Fong, or publish this letter directly.

Y. C. HU

Soochow University,
February 11, 1946.

Perturbed

To The Editor:

During the past few weeks, my heart has been burdened with a great Chinese puzzle—the strange silence in the Chinese press and among the intellectuals and students on the Soviet occupation of the Chinese Northeastern Provinces for which we fought and suffered for eight long years and millions of us died. Slogans have been shouted protesting against the continued presence of the American army in China, against the British retention of Hongkong and Kowloon, and against the smuggling out of Tosoli from Shanghai by the French. For all these I am ever ready to join the crowd. But to me, the greatest threat to China's sovereignty and territerial integrity, comes from Soviet Russia. Stalin has been pursuing the same aggressive policy in the Far East as the late Czarist regime, only more detrimental to the welfare of the Chinese nation as he has in this country numerous puppets whose loyalty is due to him rather than to their fatherland and who always try to justify his actions no matter how treacherous and aggressive they are. The *Democracy Weekly* survey of Chinese public opinion on national and international issues as reported by Mr. Meng in the February 16 issue of your paper strangely omits asking about the presence of the Russian army in Manchuria. After having asked "Will the continued presence of the American army in China do us any good?" it would be logical to ask the same question about the presence of the Russian army in the Northeast. Where are the patriotic voices of the intellectuals and students that were raised in a storm against foreign aggression after September 18, 1931? Everybody seems to be happy over the loss of Outer Monglia. Only your esteemed paper raised a voice of warning in the January 12th issue by reporting that "Along with the restitution of Chinese sovereignty over large areas in the Northeast, the end of the protracted struggle in East Asia brought a number of territorial losses to the Chinese Republic. Last week China lost the biggest piece of territory in 100 years when the Supreme Defense Council decided to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia,....." Would the Chinese again "kowtow" if Stalin takes Manchuria? I salute the Turks for their courage and manly attitude toward foreign aggression.

Shanghai H. W. LI
February 17, 1946.

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Loss Of The Atom Secret

THE leakage of atomic bomb secrets in Canada, announced this week from Ottawa, indicates more than ever the necessity for a readjustment of relations between the nations of the west and Russia.

The Canadian "leak" follows by several months an American "leak" when several American scientists were arrested in Chicago by the F.B.I. as they were in the process of handing over atom bomb secrets to Russian agents.

Regardless of what one may think of the British-American-Canadian plan of withholding atomic bomb knowledge from the rest of the world, it is evident that as long as this policy is followed, all precautions must be taken to prevent disclosure of vital information to other countries. The revelation of such information by individuals "in the know," even though they find themselves at disagreement with their governments, cannot be tolerated. If at some later date the British and Canadian parliaments and the American Congress decide to share atomic knowledge with the rest of the world, then it becomes a different matter.

The American, Canadian and British governments should take this opportunity of discussing the whole range of inter-country relations with the Soviet Union.

First, the Soviet Union must be told in no uncertain terms that the time of spying upon one's neighbors is past; that the time of one-sided agreements and actions is over. Russia must now agree to cease her meddling in the internal affairs of the western nations, both through secret agents and through the various national Communist parties. Russia must either permit western economists, engineers and other specialists a free run of Soviet territory, or she must immediately recall the thousands of AMTORG and other "trade" representatives presently roaming at will in and out of American factories. When a Soviet business or diplomatic representative visits America, he is not restricted to Washington and only allowed to make periodic, supervised trips to other specific areas of the country. The same privilege must be granted Americans visiting Russia.

Russia must understand that the time when she could both "eat her cake and have it" is definitely past.

On the other hand, America and the other western nations must give ample assurances to Russia that her territorial integrity and legitimate interests in various parts of the world will be recognized. Concrete steps should be taken to give evidence of good faith. Conversations designed toward placing atomic bomb manufacturing plans under UNO control should be started immediately; plans for joint Russian control of Japan should be speeded up.

The time has now come when we must make up our minds. Either we go forward, working toward the ultimate goal of a world composed of free peoples cooperating peacefully through UNO, with national boundaries greatly reduced in importance, or we go backward, closing our frontiers, restricting the movement of peoples and commerce and preparing for the next war.

"THE BRACE"

Reidford in The Montreal Daily Star

Clear The Air

THE first session of the United Nations Security Council gave one the impression that the stage was set in the House of Commons where, at times, nothing is done but the airing of views and exchange of invectives, coupled with matchless wit.

While to suggest at this stage that a breakup in the newly formed United Nations body, or at least a rift, may result from the present "activity" of the Security Council would bring charges of pessimism or scepticism, a review of the Council's actions will show that to date nothing has been done, while a number of volumes could already be printed of what has been said.

Although this may appear depressing at first sight, the very fact that various problems are

aired in the Security Council and verbal opponents are none too careful in the choice of expressions to press their point indicates that delegates to UNO and their home governments are confident that if the formation of this body has gone so far and weathered so many other storms it will not now fall apart because of a few harsh words and accusations.

UNO serves its purpose in that the flow of words clears the mist that has a tendency to settle over various parts of the world, obscuring and tantalizing public interest and in some cases breeding wide-eyed speculation.

It will be remembered how tension mounted daily over the situation in Azerbaidjan, what rumors and surmises were fabricated and cabled round the world. Today, after an UNO airing Azerbaidjan appears to be another peaceful place—not that the situation has changed any—it holds the attention of the world no longer and has become a secondary issue.

Manchuria holds the attention of more than one-fourth of mankind and tension is reported mounting daily in the capitals concerned. Since none of the governments has thus far eased the tension by an early and explicit statement as to what the score is in this northeast corner of China and since there appears little likelihood of any such statement soon, the whole situation is extremely rumor-raising.

As it stands today, the Manchurian problem would well profit by a vigorous airing in the Security Council.

Distribution of UNRRA Supplies

THERE can be no doubt that in the way of charitable and relief organizations, UNRRA has exceeded all records of the past. More men, money and material have gone into UNRRA than into any previous organization of the same type. But the all important question is this: Does it fulfill its task?

The test of whether relief work is successful or not lies in the amount of **direct benefit** which is distributed. And in this, the success of UNRRA in China, but particularly, in Shanghai, has not been as great as one would have imagined from reports of the supplies which have been shipped here.

Of course the fault, as regards distribution, lies largely with CNRRA. But that does not remove UNRRA's moral obligation to those who have donated funds to the organization and who demand that it be used to the best advantage.

We need go no further than this very city to understand what is happening to the distribution of UNRRA wheat, for instance. To the person who could profit most by the flour, the help from UNRRA is just as far away as ever. For it is the speculators who have both the time, facilities, and money to purchase the flour available at the various designated marts.

If this holds true for Shanghai, where comparative peace and order exist and where the members of the Fourth Estate can always observe the distribution, then what can one expect in the interior? If a large number of speculators have managed to buy up most of the flour here, then perhaps in the interior only one or two speculators can manage to "corner the market."

Now the usual plaint advanced by the relief organizations is this:

a) UNRRA says that distribution is up to CNRRA, so "'tain't our business."
b) CNRRA says it hasn't the facilities, and it can't waste money which should go for the purchase of supplies.

We must realize that the aim of all relief is **to help the maximum number of people in the minimum amount of time.** Therefore it is more advantageous in the long run to spend half the allotment for distribution purposes, than to save it in supplies. And that is where UNRRA shows signs of failing in China. There are still areas in this country where human beings are living literally on mud and grass.

Therefore, in the national scope of UNRRA's work in China, more emphasis must be paid to distribution. We might venture to say that even parachuting personnel and supplies to areas where real starvation is rampant, would pay in the long run. To paraphraze the old saying, better a bowl of rice to the living than a picul to the dead.

As regards distribution in Shanghai, the best way out would be to establish soup kitchens, where for a petty sum hot noodles or "tahpings" could be served to the needy. If the rule of "eat as much as you will, but take nothing out with you" were enforced, the speculators would derive no profit from the distribution of flour. Furnish enough supplies to the Salvation Army, and we feel certain that it would make a fine job of the assignment.

We believe that distribution is the bottleneck which is limiting the benefits from UNRRA. And until this problem is solved, UNRRA still has much to learn.

25 YEARS AGO IN THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

February 19, 1921.

Competition

The House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee has approved the bill authorizing the federal incorporation of American companies in China and exempting them from excess profits taxes.

* * *

Pioneer

The s.s. Mandarin, the first boat to be built by China for America by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai and the first large vessel to be constructed in China, was tested on its trial run and maintained an average of 14.07 knots.

10 YEARS AGO IN THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

February 22, 1936.

Ambition

China's demand for a special seat on the Council of the League of Nations may be given approval by the Council Composition Committee since more than 20 member states supported China's request.

* * *

Believe It Or Not

Major General Doihara told Reuters that "there seems to be a suspicion that we Japanese intend to invade North China and occupy it, but this is based on wrong ideas."

Settlement Of Kunming Student Strike Does Not End Struggle

By CHARLES J. CANNING

KUNMING'S student strike is over, but the struggle of the students for freedom and democracy is here to stay. In fact, the struggle has of late been developing with still greater vigor and intensity. The recent student strike, which attracted so much public attention and interest and which served as the signal for the sensational country-wide outbreak of student demonstrations against the existing state of affairs, was nothing but an integral part of the nation-wide student movement.

The calling off of the strike after the students' demands had been partially accepted and satisfied does not signify that the student movement has "fizzled out" as some would have us believe. On the contrary, the Battle for Freedom and Democracy has been strengthened as the result of the termination of the strike at the appropriate time.

In a political sense, the first round ended in a victory for the students, although the main battle remains to be fought. The Central Government authorities were forced by public pressure to recall for "consultation" Yunnan's number one Kuomintang boss, Li Tsung-huang, and the Yunnan Provincial Garrison Commander, Kuan Lin-chen, who were directly responsible for organizing riots in the streets by armed agent-provacteurs of the Secret Service, and for ordering garrison troops to fire upon students.

Meanwhile, the faculty of the National Southwest Associated University has elected a judicial commission of well-known professors of law to bring the incident before the courts. The commission is reported to have filed petitions with the Supreme Court and the National Military Council in which Li and Kuan were accused of abusing their authority and with premeditated murder.

Students Objectives

Any correct understanding of the student movement requires the refutation of certain misconceptions. To dismiss Kunming's student strike as a "sinister student disturbance created by a handful of irresponsible and misguided youths to serve ulterior purposes," or to describe it as a pure "anti-Kuomintang and anti-Government campaign instigated and directed by Communists and other groups of the opposition who have their political axes to grind" would only lead to misunderstanding and confusion.

I have followed Kunming's student movement closely and I have had an opportunity to talk with many professors and students. True, the students bitterly attacked corruption, despotism, the spoils system, one-party rule, suppression of the people's liberties, thought control, government by decree, wide-spread economic bankruptcy, etc. But to my knowledge no one has ever advocated the overthrow of the Kuomintang or of the National Government. The demands of the students have been for cessation of civil strife, protection for the liberties of the people, abolition of the Kuomintang's political tutelage, formation of a coalition government of talents and economic rehabilitation and reconstruction.

So far it seems reasonably clear that the present student movement is part and parcel of the life-and-death struggle between the progressive forces of democracy and the forces of reaction.

Public Sympathy

During the strike public sympathy was on the side of the students as evidenced by that fact that donations collected by the Kunming Federation of Student Unions amounted to CNC$29,050,000. School donations constituted the largest single item, with collections being CNC$8,790,078. Collection boxes installed at the National Southwest Associated University accounted for CNC$6,961,000, while individual donations came to CNC$6,053,000 The large amount of the donations received from the collection boxes is more significant and impressive politically than it is materially. It gives us a good idea of the number of people that visited the university to do honor to the slain students and to express their sympathy with the students in general.

Kunming's press on the whole discredited itself during the strike by uniting, under the leadership of the official Central News Agency, and enforcing a complete news blackout on the activities of the students, while at the same time printing utterly fantastic stories about the disturbances. Their "coverage" of the strike consisted mainly of articles denouncing the students as "bandits Communist agents and traitors" who were engaged in "subversive activities against the State," while armed holligans and murderers were hailed as "heroes" and "genuine patriots."

This distortion did more harm to the papers themselves than it did to the students. In addition to creating distrust among student readers, it is the direct cause of several new papers being started in Kunming.

New Papers

During the strike the students felt the need for a paper of their own so they started mineographing news bulletins and hand-bills.

On January 19, the first issue of Hsioh Sheng Pao (Student Paper) appeared. It is the official organ of the Kunming Federation of Student Unions. It is a printed weekly devoted to news regarding the student movement and current political problems. The editorial of the first issue said:

"Why is it that we have published this paper? The reason is quite simple. The press has a two-fold task to perform:

To tell the truth and to print impartial articles and serve as the mouth of the people on the other hand.

How many of the newspapers have been equal to this task? Very few. The news stories published in the local press have been doctored and distorted by the official news agency and the leading articles are inevitably stereotyped, either playing the role of jackal or striking a non-commital attitude and talking an awful lot without saying a thing ....The task of our paper is to print authentic news and to speak the people's mind....."

Hsioh Sheng Pao is a student paper in every sense of the term. It is edited by student editors and sold in the streets by student newsboys. College boys and girls are seen on week-ends yelling in the streets a little bit bashfully, "Read Hsioh Sheng Pao! Latest news!"

Freedom Of Press

There has been much talk recently about freedom of the press. Government officials have issued innumerable statements guaranteeing the freedom of the press. President Chiang Kai-shek promised freedom of the press in his opening address before the Political Consultative Council. This is all to the good, to be sure. But, what are the facts?

Hsioh Sheng Pao had published only two issues when it ran into difficulties. The publishing printing house the paper was "advised" by "certain quarters" not to print the paper any more. At the time of writing, it is understood that the same thing happened to plants printing four other papers of liberal tendencies, including Time Review, edited by Dr Fei Hsiao-tung, and the Democratic Weekly, official organ of the Democratic League. At present Time Review is being mimeographed in order to ensure publication without interruption.

So, today it is obvious that the struggle for freedom in Kunming did not end with the return to classes; the fight still is not won, but the students are vigorously pressing for new gains.

Forthcoming Japanese Elections To Affect Nation's Constitution

By HERBERT LEOPOLD

THE significance of Japan's first general election since the surrender, now set for March 31, encompasses much more than the immediate horizons of economic and political readjustments in the defeated empire; it transcends far into the space of the future as the projected constitution which is to delineate Japan's stature among democratic nations and will for a long time to come bear the imprint of the government which takes office as a result of the elections.

What kind of government will the Japanese vote into power? In response to the granting of the new civil franchises a confusing maze of parties, factions and political groups has mushroomed into existence, each making a boisterous bid for votes and power. The roster now comprises 40 parties, and the number is growing. By eliminating the freak groups and purely regional political associations, whose initial appeal to the politically bewildered and unsophisticated is fast waning, the picture becomes much more perspicuous. It is obvious that only four parties enjoy a sizable popular backing, and these resolve into two groups of sharply contrasting aims and ideologies. The first group is composed of the traditional elements in prewar Japanese parliamentarism which have rallied to the standards of democracy under new names and slogans, but not even an attempt has been made to disguise their discredited leadership by the choice of new shirtfronts.

The Nippon Shimpoto (Japan Progressive Party) is simply a slightly streamlined version of the Minseito which was merged with the fascist Imperial Assistance Association in 1940. Its president, Chuji Machida, was president of the Minseito from 1936 to 1940 and thereafter adviser to the fascist setup.

Its main planks are the maintenance of "kokutai" (national structure), "positive" democracy, establishment of responsible parliamentary government, respect for individual liberty, attainment of world peace, personal perfection and human happiness through self-government, and assurance of the people's livelihood through reorganization of Japanese economy on a basis of production increase and just distribution.

The Nippon Jiyuto (Japan Liberal Party) is the revived and renamed corpse of the defunct Seiyukai, and its leading functionaries were associated both with the Seiyukai and the fascist outfit which absorbed it. Its party line does not substantially diverge from that of the Liberals, except that more stress is laid on the liberal element in economics.

Both parties are maneuvering for a common fighting line against the popular front movement which has emerged out of the darkness of forbidden thoughts and swept the country like a typhoon. Both the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party were established decades ago but figured more prominently in the annals of the Japanese political police than in parliamentary history. Nor is the coalition scheme known as popular front quite new in the Japanese left-wing movement, though in the past it met with the same stern suppression with which the Nipponese thought police handled the component parties individually.

The historically most valid reason, however, for the failure of the Socialists and Communists to build up a solid mass front against the rising tide of fascism in prewar Japan was their violent disagreement on constitutional questions centering around the Tenno system and parliamentary politics, as opposed to dictatorship of the proletariat.

If anything can be helpful in drawing the two left-wing parties together in a common fight against the forces of reaction and entrenched privilege, it is their consistent effort to whip into line their glaringly contrasting party programs of the underground era.

The Communists, in spite of recent reports to the contrary, are still all out for the abolition of the Tenno system and establishment of a republican form of government. The Socialists are conveniently silent on this point, though most of them privately favor retention of the emperor without, however, recognizing him as the supreme incarnation of power.

The Communists fight for nationalization of major industries, confiscation of feudal landholdings and the eight-hour day but say nothing about a one-party monopoly. The Socialists envisage, somewhat abstrusely, political freedom for the people" as an amalgamated body of the working class" and establishment of democratic government. The party rejects capitalism and aims at stabilization of the people's livelihood through "resolute enforcement" of socialist principles.

The subject of the fusion of the two left-wing factions continues to dominate discussion in Tokyo, and activities of their leaders in this direction are given front-page prominence in the great metropolitan newspapers.

Although Japanese methods of gauging public opinion through straw polls have still to win for themselves the same reputation for unerring accuracy and unbiased sampling which have made their American models so eminently useful, the general trend is perhaps correctly reflected in two recent polls.

One of them, conducted by the Tokyo public Opinion Investigation Institute on the question of the imperial prerogatives, netted 2400 replies which overwhelmingly indicate that preservation of the "national structure" is no longer an issue which holds out much attraction to the homeless and starving millions of Japan who saw their empire totter to disaster. Only 15.8 percent on the replies were in favor of retention of the traditional Tenno system, while 45.5 percent would like to reduce the emperor's status to that of a decorative figure, and 9.9 percent would prefer to try to get along without the emperor.

Another survey, conducted by the Public Opinion Research Society on specific questions revolving around the popular front issue, netted 370 replies from all parts of the country and all walks of life. The first question asked was, "Do you support the democratic popular front?" Only 1.4 percent wanted to have nothing to do with the scheme, while 70 percent pledged their support. The don't-know's who made up the balance, were most densely represented in the group of independent business men under a social classification. Asked to name an individual leader from among the popular front parties on whom they pinned their hopes, most interviewes nominated Sanzo Nozaka, the lengendary Communist leader who recently returned from exile in Chungking. Runner-up was Hitoshi Yamakawa, veteran socialist leader and pioneer advocate of the popular front. All other nominees were likewise Socialists, with the exception of Yukio Ozaki, 87 year-old independent liberal parliamentarian, who recently came out as a strong supporter of the popular front movement.

The bread-and-butter aspects of the current popular front craze were brought into focus in replies to the question what the interviewes expected most of all from a popular front government. Immediate solution of the food problem was by far the most frequently voiced demand. Other ills for which the popular front was expected to provide a panacea were almostly economic in nature, though many replies from among the laboring class expressed hope that priority would be given to the firm entrenchment of democratic government, so as to nip reactionary opposition in the bud. The primary political concern of business men was a purge of bureaucrats and the creation of a modern civil service.

The Chinese Supreme National Defense Council ratified last week promises of civil liberties granted by President Chiang Kai-shek in the recent P.C.C. meeting which included freedom of speech, press, religion and political beliefs.

Work has beeen started on widening the city's main thoroughfares and soon will be completed on West Nanking Road, where the street will be widened by 20 meters. Tien Mu Road, which leads from the North Station to the city will be widened by 25 to 35 meters by the end of June.

Long, Costly Delay In Reaching Truce Blamed On Communists

By CHANG KUO-SIN

NOW that the critical political tension in China has been considerably relieved by the series of political consultations starting from Mao Tse-tung's arrival in Chungking to the closing of the Political Consultative Conference on Jan. 31, we can now settle down to a calm retrospective consideration of the train of events during the past five months in China.

The series of political consultations has produced two paper agreements—military truce and a political truce. The former agreement is of the greatest immediate significance and benefit to the common people in China, to the millions of displaced persons and war-stricken farmers. The cessation of armed hostilities between Government and Communist troops will considerably alleviate conditions for the farmer and help quicken the tempo of national rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The political truce on its face value also possesses bounteous promise for the future of China, since it ends the suicidal political conflicts between the various political elements in the country and lays a foundation for their future cooperation in the government of China, though it is still too early to predict whether or not the truce agreement will work out smoothly.

But no matter how successful these paper agreements turn out to be in the future, it is generally agreed that they represent the best possible means of solving China's internal stalemate.

The question that every man-in-the-street in China today is asking, is: Why weren't these agreements concluded early enough to avert the disastrous post-V-J Day civil war and the almost irreparable Communist destruction of the handful of railways, factories and mines, which were so valuable to China's postwar rehabilitation, and who is to be blamed for the costly delay?

The answer to the above question is simple. The two committees which eventually produced the two agreements were not set up early enough, because the Communist delegates to the two committees did not come to Chungking early enough.

The Communists were responsible for the costly delay and every Chinese knows this.

The clever Communist propaganda cannot cover up this fact, because as the Chinese proverb says, "Facts always prevail over strong arguments."

President Chiang Kai-shek knew that after the end of the war the Communists, as before, would create trouble. Therefore, immediately following the Japanese capitulation, he invited Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader, to come to Chungking for discussions that would obviate the possibility of plunging China into civil war.

President Chiang's statemanlike invitation was universally hailed as opening the way to a peaceful solution of China's internal problems and every one expected that Mao would come. But he stubbornly rejected the invitation until Hurley's mediation and Moscow's promise to deal only with the National Government of China and until public opinion was brought to bear on him.

Mao arrived in Chungking on August 28 and conversations began, ending in the Double Tenth Agreement. The most important part of this agreement was the stipulation for the establishment of a military subcommittee of three to discuss the reorganization of the Communist 18th Group Army and its garrison areas and the Political Consultation Conference to discuss the broadening of the basis of the Government to take in other political elements. It was agreed that these two committees should be set up at the earliest possible time.

But unfortunately the military subcommittee was not set up as scheduled, because the Communists failed to send their representative to Chungking, though they had already appointed General Yeh Chien-ying, Chief of Staff of the Communist 18th Group Army, as their representative.

Then toward the end of October the fatal news came. Widespread hostilities between Government and Communist forces developed and the Communists began a systematic destruction of railroads, bridges, factories and mines which were vital to China's reconstruction.

The Government sent urgent telegrams in October and November, urging that Gen. Yeh be sent to Chungking without further delay so that the military subcommittee might start work immediately. These telegrams were never answered.

When the situation became worse, the Government proposed a truce to the Communists on Oct. 19, provided they leave the vital railways alone. The Communist reply was more demands and contained no mention of the truce offer.

Communist No. 2 Chou En-lai, who was in Chungking during the anxious days in October and November and who was kept busy transmitting Government telegrams to Yenan, finally became uneasy himself, because public opinion began to be bitterly critical of Yenan's dilatory tactics. Editorials began to appear in the influential independent Ta Kung Pao, condemning the Communists' lack of sincerity and charging them with the responsibility of starting the civil war.

Chou En-lai flew back to Yenan at the beginning of December, apparently with the intention of impressing upon Yenan the necessity of changing its tactics.

He returned on Dec. 17 with the entire group of Communist delegates to the military subcommittee and the Political Consultative Conference. The Chinese people breathed a deep sigh of relief, because the Communist delegates at long last had arrived and the two committees would at long last meet.

The military subcommittee with a different composition was set up and a military truce was announced on Jan. 10.

The Political Consultative Conference also met and a political truce was announced on Jan. 31.

These two truce agreements stopped the civil war and Communist destruction of communications and broadened the basis of the government. China's internal deadlock was broken, if not for all time, at least for the time being.

China paid a heavy price for the three months' delay in setting up the two committees. That delay was due to the often postponed arrival of the Communist delegates in violation of their commitments.

When Chou En-lai returned to Chungking with his fellow delegates, he explained that the Communist delegates had not come as scheduled because the National Government was "not sincere in carrying out its commitments under the Double Tenth Agreement." That was a false and lame excuse.

What were the Government's commitments under the Agreement? After re-reading the text of the Agreement, I found that the Government's obligations were the same as those of the Communists, i.e., to set up the military subcommittee and the Political Consultative Conference for the purpose of working out a peaceful solution to China's outstanding problems!

Obviously, Chou En-lai's explanation could not hold water. The only reason must have been that the Communists were playing for more time to enable them to grab more territories and wreck more destruction to throw war-torn China into a state of confusion and poverty, which would serve as fertile ground for the propagation of Communism.

When they had got enough and when the "easy pickings" outnumbered Government forces had been strongly reinforced, they came out with their proposal of unconditional truce on Dec. 17 although they had turned a deaf ear to the Government truce offer of Oct. 19. They told the world that they wanted a peaceful settlement when for three months past they had been evading Government appeals for the establishment of the two truce-making committees.

Widespread Industrial Use Of Atomic Energy Seen Unlikely

By WALTER H. WIENER, LL.D.

INEXHAUSTIBLE is the womb of time which is continuously giving birth to new knowledge, new insights and new problems. One of the most startling manifestations of this fascinating process has been the recent discovery and practical application of atomic power, and although it seems to be premature to pass judgment upon the immensely far-reaching consequences of this new source of energy, tentative estimates may be allowed, forming as they do imperfect answers to the most intriguing questions ever posed to the inquisitive mind of man.

Limited space precludes an exhaustive survey of the gigantic scientific work spread over the last five decades and ultimately culminating in the miraculous achievements in America of one group of scientific workers untiringly pushing ahead in experiments, such as the Manhattan Project and others.

The combined efforts of these physicists led to workable hypotheses regarding the submicroscopic structure of matter.

Although many simple diagrams, however, have made their appearance in newspapers and magazines, it would be very naive to assume that the atom consists in "reality" of little billiard balls revolving around other billiard balls of different size.

As long, however, as a pattern of explanation helps to predict events correctly, it matters little what kind of metaphors are employed to master these phenomena which will ever remain veiled in darkness, lying as they are below the limit of visibility.

After this short methodological detour a few factual statements may be welcome to the uninitiated reader. Suffice it to say that it was found that submicroscopic particles sent out by certain elements have the power to split up the submicroscopic structure of the atoms of certain elements, which—when subjected to such atomic bombardment—begin on their part to send out atom-splitting particles with the effect of an atomic "explosion."

This "explosion," however, has curious consequences in so far as the chemical character of the element in question is changed and part of the matter of the hit atoms is dissolved into energy, a dissolution, by the way, that had been predicted by the theory of relativity some time ago.

The dissolution into energy by itself would not be so interesting if it did not assume astronomical proportions! According to Einstein's theory one pound of matter equals —if totally dissolved—11,400,000,000 kw.-hr. In American laboratories the scientists succeeded in exploding Uranium 235 and Plutonium, the first man-made chemical element. These elements, however, could not be induced to change wholly into energy.

Only a small fraction could be thus converted. This small fraction, nevertheless, was sufficient to bring about the gigantic effects of the atomic bomb. Talking more exactly, one has to say that one pound of Uranium 235 loses 0.001 lb. of its matter if subjected to atomic bombardment. This tiny mass is converted into 11,400,000 kilowatt-hours of energy. In an effort to get an idea of the order of magnitude, it might be useful to recall that the yearly production of power in the United States amounts to 14,-000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

When the first reports of this gigantic force reached the public, it was only natural that many people should ask whether it was not possible to use this new source of energy for peace-time purposes.

If it had been possible to apply the new knowledge to industrial purposes, mankind would have been faced with the most formidable transition problem of all times. In a way, perhaps it is not so bad that the change-over to an atomic age is a gradual one. Considering the very imperfect working of our social machinery, an industrial monopoly of atomic power might have caused dreadful waves of unemployment with catastrophic social upheavals.

So far only the military use of atomic power has become possible and here one salutary effect seems to be—for the time being—a widespread fear of utter destruction driving mankind into international arrangements as the only safeguard against nationalistic hayrides of leader nations.

Regarding the industrial use of atomic power, a few sobering remarks might be helpful in destroying much wishful thinking in this field. First of all, Uranium 235 and Plutonium have to be processed and produced. Uranium 235 has to be separated from its natural brother Uranium 238, a very involved and expensive procedure, while Plutonium is found as a by-product of atomic bombardment of Uranium 238.

Concerning the first beginnings of industrial use, American scientists have constructed so-called piles where small quantities of Uranium 235 or Plutonium encased in cans and separated from one another by layers of carbon are surrounded by water. The whole structure is then subjected to atomic bombardment; or it may even start the bombardment internally, whereupon atomic explosions on a small scale start with the mentioned concomitant effect of energy production in the form of heat.

There is one difficulty, however, regarding the best size of the piles. The purer the solutions of the radio-active elements the more expensive the process becomes.

The American magazine "Electrical World" has recently published in this connection a few interesting figures. Uranium 235 could compete at the following prices with common fuel, other things being equal:

Common Fuel	Assumed Price	Comparable Prices for Uranium 235, US$ per pound (nearest thousand)
Coal (13,000 B.t.u.)	$ 6 per ton	$ 9000
	$12 " "	$18,000
	$15 " "	$23,000
Fuel Oil (150,000 B.t.u. gal.)	2 cts. per gal.	$ 5000
	4 cts. " "	$10,000
	8 cts. " "	$20,000
City Gas (500 B.t.u.)	50 cts. per 1000 cu.ft.	$39,000
	$1 " " " "	$78,000
Natural Gas (1000 B.t.u.)	25 cts. " " " "	$10,000
	50 cts. " " " "	$20,000
	$1 " " " "	$40,000
Gasoline (150,000 B.t.u. gal.)	30 cts. per gal.	$26,000
	20 cts. " "	$52,000
	30 cts. " "	$78,000

What are the facts militating against industrial use of atomic energy? First of all, ineffectiveness of large piles using U 235 normal Uranium from together with high cost of concentrated U 235 for smaller and more effective piles. In addition to that, one has to reckon with the danger from radio-activity against which heavy and expensive shields have to be constructed.

Furthermore, there is the still possible explosion hazard and also possible short supply of uranium, which eventually might fall under government restrictions.

In the immediate future, therefore, possible uses of atomic power for industrial purposes will probably be restricted to the field where it can operate as a premium fuel like aviation gasoline—a use where low weight or other characteristics are required.

Gaint Radio Center

A US$1,000,000 radio center in Washington and a television transmitter on the campus of the American University are planned by the Evening Star Broadcasting Company in the United States. The finest building that can be designed will be built for the executive offices, studios, lecture rooms, laboratories and a library.

These plans were revealed at the hearing on six applications for four television channels to be allocated in Washington and the president of the company, S. H. Kauffmann, emphasized that the main studio would be built "irrespective of disposition of the television bid or an application for a frequency modulation transmitter."

Interport Taxes?

BEGINNING this year, all goods shipped or transshipped from Hongkong to Chinese ports will be subject to import taxation, the Chinese Government announced. While this measure will apply to all goods irrespective of destination or nationality of ships or origin of cargo, the pre-war arrangement for shippers whose cargo is neither shipped nor trans-shipped from Hongkong will remain.

Meanwhile, reports from Kwang tung Province indicate that the development of that area is being seriously retarded due to the insistence of Customs officials to tax all imports coming on ships touching at Hongkong, though coming originally from Chinese ports. This means that practically all goods coming to Canton by rail or sea from Kowloon are taxed, since most Canton-bound vessels also have consignments for Hongkong.

A proposal has been extended to all the major banks to assist local rice dealers through loans and mortgages on stocks, according to the Food Commissioner for Shanghai, Thomas Sai-tze.

Another decisive hike in local commodity prices was registered this week, compared with prices following the Lunar New Year holidays. In order to stabilize the local market, the authorities plan to place cotton piece goods, oil, fish, soap, flour, sugar and other commodities on the local market at the lowest possible prices.

SIR HORACE SEYMOUR, British Ambassador to China, arrived with Lady Seymour from Chungking for a week's stay here.

JOSEPH E. DAVIS, former United States envoy to Russia said last week: "Russia in self defense has every moral right to seek atomic bomb secrets through military espionage if excluded from such information from her former fighting allies."

JACK LEE, former General Manager of the Sun Sun Company being tried on charges of collaboration was brought to court this week for the continuation of the trial by Judge Liu Yu-kwei at the Shanghai High Court.

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Wool Mills In Tientsin Await Better Prospects

By S. E. SHIFRIN

TIENTSIN'S woolen mills, the largest in North China, are today marking time. Lying as they do near the wool producing provinces of China, Tientsin mills are unable to use local wool for the production of carpets, blankets and woolens simply because disturbed political conditions prevent wool from reaching this town at present. Australian wool imported in large quantities in pre-war days, is as yet unobtainable, and when it will be, the all-important question of securing foreign exchange to pay for its purchase will loom as large as in all other branches of export-import business.

One of the two largest modern woolen mills in Tientsin is the Jen Li (仁立) Woolen Mill, Ltd., The corporation was first organized in Peiping in 1919, moved to Tientsin in 1925 and built the present mill fifteen years ago in 1931. Producing woolens, worsteds and blankets during pre-war years, the mill used from 60,000 to 80,000 ppunds of wool monthly. The bulk of the supply came from China: Shansi, Ningshia, Hsi-ning, Shantung, and Honan provinces and a quantity from Manchuria. About 40 percent came from Australia. Before Pearl Harbor, at least half of Jen-Li products were marketed in Shanghai and the south-western provinces of Szechwan and Yunan. The other 50 percent were sold in North China and the Hankow area.

An important branch of the mill's production was carpet-making. The actual production was, as is the practice in Tientsin, in the hands of sub-contractors who provide the necessary labor for this essentially handicraft production. Jen-Li was one of the first on the list of Tientsin carpet exporters, accounting annually for roughly 500,000 sq. ft. of carpets, rugs, and hooked rugs priced from 30 cents up to US$2.50 per square foot. More than 90 percent of the total was exported to the United States, some also going to the Philippines, Hawaii, South America and England.

In 1939 the mill employed from 600 to 700 workmen, but during the Pacific War it fell on evil days. No good wool was available and reclaimed wool and cotton waste were used in production to keep the machines in operation, for otherwise, it is alleged, they were in danger of seizure by the Japanese. Some work was also turned out on a commission basis, with the customer proving the raw materials. Thinking that the war would be over soon, the company was unwilling to discharge its skilled workers, but as the war years lengthened and the living costs mounted, workers found better-paying jobs and left the mill. Today, there are no more than 300 workers on the company payroll.

At present the mill is working at about 10 percent of its maximum capacity. No raw wool is forthcoming from neighboring areas as yet and as to Australian wool no shipments have arrived. At the end of last December, a certain Mr. Lowndes. who visited the mill on behalf of UNRRA, promised to find out whether Australian wool was available. He promised samples, if available, but they have not arrived to date. If and when wool arrives the plant will pick up little by little. According to officials of the company, no concrete plans have been made, conditions being too uncertain and availability of foreign exchange influencing the purchase of wool, as well as new machinery.

The Oriental Wool Manufacturers, Ltd., better known by its hong name "Tung Ya" (東亞) was founded in Tientsin in 1932, and moved to its present site, a block away from Jen Li, in 1935. In contrast to Jen Li, this corportion imported 80 percent of its wool from Australia, as well as New Zealand and Argentina. "Tung Ya," or Oriental, produced two kinds of yarn—hand knitted and machine knitted—Chinese wool being too rough for this. The company's annual output was about 1,500,000 pounds of yarn, and it employed in 1941, and still does, 100 workers of both sexes.

The Company's yarn, with its trade mark of the "Butting Rams," as well as a small quantity of by products including swimming suits, woolen underwear, and woolen linings, were retailed in all the big cities of China. Swatow, Shanghai, Hankow and Chungking were all customers, but more than 50 percent was sold on the spot in North China. Manchuria, a huge potential market, was inaccessible then, due to Japanese-created trade barriers and restrictions.

In December of the memorable year of 1941, the war was on and wool imports became an impossibility. The Company eagerly turned to the production of gunny bags —manufacturing five million large and small bags annually. After some time the trickle of jute coming in from Hopei and Shantung Provinces and the high prices demanded, forced "Tung Ya" to pioneer in a new field. The Oriental Corporation was set up under the same management and now has a production list of thirty drugs, some belonging to the sulfa family, five of them being industrial chemicals. The "O-C" sign in Tientsin pharmacies advertises the company's products.

The converted jute plant is working at fifty per cent of its capacity, and cannot be reconverted for lack of wool; the production of medicines is handicapped by lack of raw materials, and the employees are now preparing to strike for higher wages.

"Tung Ya," however, is undiscouraged and has great plans for the future. Besides returning to the production of woolen yarn, which calls for the purchase of new machine parts, the Company intends to stay in the medicine and gunnybag business. Before the launching of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Oriental Wool published a magazine called "Fang Chow" (The Arc), containing articles dealing with housekeeping, child welfare and, naturally knitting. The new plans call for the publication of a daily newspaper, as yet without a name. A printing shop will be set up to print the newspaper and do other work for the company as well as accept job printing orders from outside.

Marine Psychiatrist Analyzes Troop Morale Problems

By
EMANUEL GOLDBERG

(From the Stars and Stripes)

"PEOPLE don't crack up because of geography."

This was the observation of Dr. John D. Trawick (Lt., SG) USN (MC), psychiatrist for marines of the 3rd Amphibious Corps, who came into North China last fall with the first influx of U.S. Marines. Analyzing the problem of troop morale, Dr. Trawick cited official medical statistics to show that North China marines actually have provided less psychoneurotic cases than the normal civilian rate for a representative American hospital.

The following statistical picture was presented by Dr. Trawick:

During the war, between 15 and 20 percent of total casualties in a marine campaign were expected to be psychiatric cases. In contrast, a normal U.S. civilian hospital would have 10% of its admissions falling into the same category. About 1% of total civilian admissions would be psychotic (actually crazy).

In figuring bed space for mentally-troubled marines in North China, Dr. Trawick originally requested 12% of hospital capacity inasmuch as the post-war occupation situation was expected to approximate civilian standards.

"Actually, only 5 to 7 percent of all our hospital admissions have been psychiatric cases, and less than ¼ of 1% of all admissions were psychotics," revealed Dr. Trawick.

"Thus, psychoneurotic cases among our marines would run ½ to 2/3 of normal United States civilian

nospitals and less than 20% of an average land campaign."

Dr. Trawick's findings were based upon hospital admission figures for the 1st Marine Division Field Hospital, Tientsin; 3rd Amphibious Corps Field Hospital, Tientsin; and 60th Marine Division Field Hospital, Tsingtao.

The Navy doctor admitted that members of the Marine Corps are carefully screened for mental defects before induction, so that comparisons with unscreened civilian patients are not always significant. However, he added that, to his knowledge, only four mentally-deranged marines were "cases" by virtue of their mere presence in China.

"All four were 'wife trouble' cases, and I don't doubt that these men would not have been hospitalized had they been home near their wives," said Dr. Trawick. "Two of them, incidentally, later returned to duty at their own request."

Speaking generally of Marine morale, the psychiatrist disclosed that the situation had changed appreciably in the last few months.

"Two and one half months ago, we had a large percentage of high point men from combat outfits. These men had come off the islands," he said. "Their presence ushered in the 'I want to go home' period.

"At present, to cite my own medical battalion, we have nobody with over 50 points. Replacements include young kids just out of the States. Of course, even they would like to go home, but they don't have the bug too badly."

Dr. Trawick has visited Shanghai and many remote marine outposts in North China. He believes that morale among the marines is higher than that evidenced by the army in Shanghai. Reason: the marines had a task and some point, whether individuals agreed with it or not. The people in Shanghai were "at loose ends."

Unorthdox also was Dr. Trawick's further observation that "morale improves as you reach the more remote, outlying places."

"I've visited areas where there were only 25 or 30 marines. The men seemed to prefer it that way. They had their own little setup, knew the villagers, and lived as they wished," he said.

In conclusion, Dr. Trawick remarked that he evaluated morale by "how well men function as a group."

He said: "The marines have been functioning pretty well, measured by this standard. Not as well as in combat, but the demands are less.

"I can assure you that very few marines here are now so insecure that their emotionalism has run away with their ability to function as civilized people."

Additional Chinese Consulates may be established in various parts of Malaya to further cordial relations between China and Britain, declared To Kwong, first Chinese Consul to arrive in Singapore since the end of the war.

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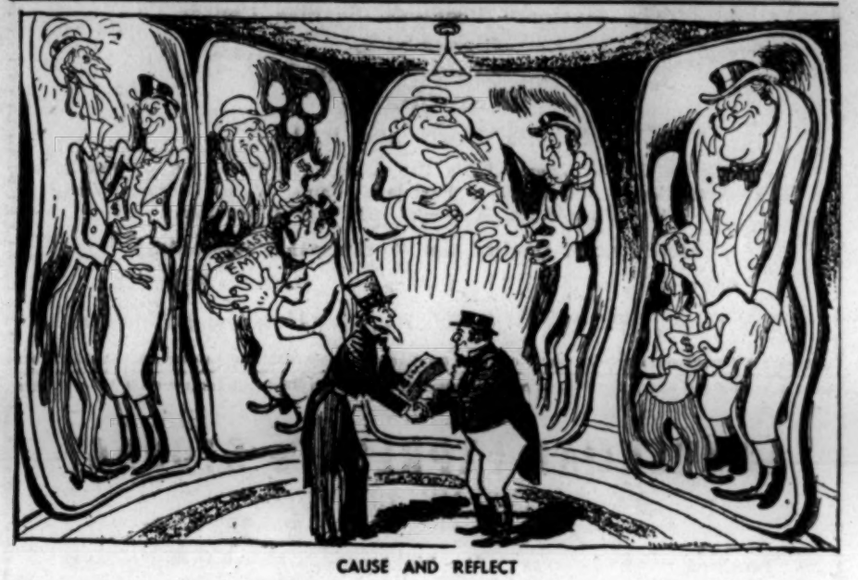

CAUSE AND REFLECT

Security Council Busy, Discusses Peace Threats

WHILE the United Nations Organization ended its first historic session last Thursday after dealing with major problems, preparations were afoot to continue the fight for Egyptian, Syrian and Lebanese demands in the Security Council for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from their respective territories.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate, speaking before the Security Council, supported Syrian and Lebanese demands for the immediate withdrawal of French and British troops saying, in part: "British and French troops were sent to these territories to prosecute the war against the common enemy....such troops would be completely withdrawn when the necessity....has passed." Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate, bitterly attacked the presence of foreign troops in Syria and Lebanon and rejected the United States' plea for a friendly settlement of the affair by negotiation. Vyshinsky, like Koo, demanded that a definite date be set for the withdrawal of French and British troops.

Indonesia, meanwhile, having despaired of a satisfactory settlement through the offices of the Security Council, declared through Premier Sjahrir, that "We hope to reach an agreement bilaterally.... If we fail, we shall seek intervention." The Premier expressed Indonesia's gratitude to the Ukraine for her interest in Indonesia's plight.

Meanwhile, the United States' proposal for direct negotiations in the Syria and Lebanon case, after being vetoed by Soviet delegate Vyshinsky, was adopted by the Council and France and Britain are reported to have taken the initial steps toward opening negotiations with Syria and Lebanon.

Other cases are expected to be brought before the UNO Security Council soon, particularly the action against the Argentine based on the United States memorandum charging Argentina with Axis collaboration. The existence of "A Polish Second Corps" in Italy, under the command of General Anders, has been protested by the Yugoslav delegation which asked Andrei Vyshinsky to place the case before the Council as constituting a threat to world peace.

Communists Present 4 Points On Manchuria

A FOUR-POINT policy was presented to the Central Government by the Communists last week regarding its actions in Manchuria, which were editorially supported by the Hsin Hua Jih Pao the following day.

The main point was the demand to restrict the strength of Kuomintang forces entering into that area as also the extension of the Executive Headquarters' activity to Manchuria to avoid cases similar to the assassination of Chang Hsin-fu.

A reorganization of all Central Government bodies, starting with the Generalissimo's Headquarters down and the recognition of all democratic organizations existing in that part of the country were likewise demanded.

The Communist proposal was branded in Chungking as a "bombshell" by the official Central News which pointed out that there were no Communist troops in Manchuria at the time of the Japanese surrender, a fact reportedly supported by the exclusion of the activity of Executive Headquarters from that area.

The Communist daily on the other hand appealed to the Government to respect the will of the people of the northeast, accept their demands and promptly start peaceful negotiations with the Communists and local democratic forces.

Congress Deliberates Over Loan To England

WITH Britain's gold and U.S. dollar reserves estimated to last until the middle of 1946, the question of whether the United States Congress will ratify the US$3,750,000,000 loan agreement signed last December appears to be the cynosure of all thoughts on the East side of the Atlantic. The British Parliament, it will be recalled, ratified the agreement with the utmost possible speed and it was generally supposed that Congress would follow suit, not later than March 1946. The bill has now been introduced in the Senate but indications are that it may not be ratified, if at all, before autumn. Should, however, Congress amend the agreement in some way, which it is most likely to do, the ratification of the British Parliament will automatically become void, since the latter ratified the conditions as they stood after the agreement was signed last December.

Faced with these prospects, Britain has to decide immediately, whether to run the risk of amendment delay or to start right away in cutting down her imports for which she may soon have no dollars to pay. The cutting down of imports would be most difficult to bear for the British people, since they would be based not on a world-wide commodity shortage, but merely on a lack of currency.

While Britain would labor under a dearth of American exports, the United States itself would not much profit from a cancellation of the loan agreement. Railroad, power equipment, cotton, tobacco and synthetic fertilizers are among the products which have been declared surplus and this embarrassment of riches may become profoundly felt in the American domestic economy if not disposed of in the near future.

While the loan would help finance British imports of food, raw materials and machinery during the next few years, until British trade is built up and can take care of itself, the loan would also remove restraints and discriminations restricting the sale of American products not only to Britain but to other countries as well. In the words of Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, he loan agreement would merge the sterling and the dollar blocs and three-quarters of world trade would be carried on in these currencies whereas only half of it was conducted in dollars and sterling before the war. This would enable more trade to be carried on without nations being forced to join either the one bloc or the other, to the detriment of both.

President Truman in his message to Congress on the loan strongly advocated the ratification of the agreement as it was signed in December, 1945, and Secretary of State Byrnes, favoring the loan, said that there would be firm gains for the United States and the rest of the world arising from the transaction.

Three Provinces Roads Being Speedily Fixed

WORK on the various highways in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei is reported progressing favorably. The Chenkiang-Wuchin section of the Nanking-Shanghai Highway will be in a usable condition in approximately two months. There is a detour through Tanyang, Chintang and Wuchin on the way to Shanghai.

Since the Nanking-Wuhu Railway has been dismantled the highway has assumed great importance and Japanese prisoners of war are being conscripted to carry out the repairs of this vital artery. The work is carried on under the joint supervision of the Highway Administration and the 74th Army and the highway is already open to traffic.

Other sections along the Nanking-Hangchow Highway are being repaired and the whole length of this road will be ready within the month.

The Nanking-Kuochun highway has been put into shape by Japanese prisoners of war while others are working on the Nanking-Chenkiang highway. The 200-kilometer length of the Hangchow-Huichow road is being repaired by the 3rd Engineering Corps of the Highway Administration.

Further North, repair work had begun on the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways where it appears that about 30 percent of the dismantled material is located in the houses of neighboring villages, thus greatly facilitating the restoration of the vital railroads.

Iran Prepared To Give Autonomy To Azerbaidjan

IRANIAN Prime Minister Ghavam Sultaneh, who was appointed by the Shahinshah at the critical period of the Iranian protest to UNO over alleged Soviet interference in "internal affairs of the country," recently said he was prepared to recognize as a "fait accompli" the autonomy of Northern Iran—Azerbaidjan—within the limits of the Iranian Constitution.

Azerbaidjan will send delegates to the Majlis, the Persian Parliament, and the recently formed Azerbaidjan Government will control and exploit the Caspian Sea Fishery Society, at present under central government control.

Sultaneh said that Iran would grant oil concessions in the north to the Soviet Government, provided similar concessions in the south could be granted to other foreign parties.

Meanwhile the Freedom Front, an association of democratic Iranian newspapers charged that the Bahrein Islands were used by Britain as the object of aggression and demanded that Sultaneh refer the problem of these Islands to UNO for their speedy return to Iran, "the legitimate owner."

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

The reduction in size of the Central Party Headquarters of the Kuomintang was reported last week to be contemplated after the second session of the Central Executive Committee.

A complete set of Chinese classics, part of the 10,000 volumes kept in the Mukden old imperial palace (the puppet Fengtien Education Society) is still intact and includes The Four Libraries of Chinese classics taken by Chang Hsueh-liang to that city in 1927.

The necessary preparations for the repatriation of overseas Chinese have been completed, according to Chen Shu-jen, Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission. More than 50,000 overseas Chinese are awaiting transportation facilities to return to their former domiciles.

American liaison forces in Chungking and Peishiyi will be reduced to about 30 officers and 130 enlisted men in the near future.

One soldier was sentenced to death and 14 others to terms ranging up to 15 years imprisonment by the Military Tribunal of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters for killing three police constables and one civilian near the Nan Fang Theater in Nantao January 18.

The Student Aid Campaign which was conducted by students last week ended with the collection of CNC$80,000,000.

An exchange of envoys between the Republic of Outer Mongolia and China is planned in the near future.

The newspaper Ta Kung Pao took exception to United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes recently referring to the Open Door policy in China, saying: "The term is...not a lucky term. It is the counterpart of sphere of influence..."

The Chinese Government has requested additional movement of Chinese armies with American aid into Manchuria and envoy General George C. Marshall's approval is reported to have been obtained.

General Tu Yu-Ming's Nationalist troops have occupied Liaochung, 50 miles southwest of Mukden in a "forward push" designed to remove "the constant Communist threat to his right flank."

The entire population of a Chinese village in Malaya has been massacred, according to the Chamber of Commerce at Raub, 90 miles north of Kuala Lumpur.

The National Tsing Hua University will temporarily move back to Changsha shortly and occupy its old campus which, except for the dormitories demolished by the Japanese, remains in good shape.

Three thousand volumes of old Chinese books will be shipped back from the United States to the opening National Peiping Library. A considerable number of these books have been microfilmed for research reference for world scholars.

Executive Headquarters in Peiping has announced that work has begun on the third of its three major responsibilities—its share of repatriation of Japanese from North China. The first task—the implementation of cessation of hostilities—is virtually completed, while the second—supervision of restoration of communications—is underway.

A huge explosion at the munitions depot at Ichang occurred last week and cascades of smoke covered the sky over the city not far from the spot where the great hydraulic power plant is designed to be erected. Telecommunications between Ichang and Hankow and Chungking were interrupted.

Nine British, American and Australian correspondents left Chinchow for Mukden on the first inspection tour of that area since the Japanese surrender.

The world's tallest building, the 102-story Empire State Building in New York has been chosen as the temporary HQ of UNO until the permanent capital is completed near New York.

Unless rain falls shortly the level of the Yangtze at Chingtan, east of Wushan gorge, which has fallen to five inches, will fall lower still and greatly hamper shipping. Because of the low water, increases of 50 percent on up-river fares and 30 percent on down-river fares were set last week. A Chungking to Ichang trip now costs CNC$13,300 and CNC$21,600 from Ichang to Chungking.

Following a general increase in the import of fuel to this country, a part of fuel oil ordered by the Chinese Ministry of War from the United States has arrived in Shanghai. The whole consignment will reach this port in March.

Twelve radio broadcasting stations will be established by the Central Broadcasting Administration in Nanking, Peiping, Hankow, Canton, Changchun, Chungking, Kunming, Foochow, Tihwa, Lhasa, Kweisui and Lanchow, machinery and equipment for which will be brought to Nanking soon.

Uranium, the essential metal used in the manufacture of the atom bomb, together with uraniumite and gummite were recently discovered in east Kwangsi by members of the Institute of Geology of Academia Sinica.

The staff of the Waterways Department of the Ministry of Communications together with vice-director Wu Yuan-chao left Chungking for Nanking last week. All air and shipping affairs will henceforth be directed from Nanking.

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission arrived in San Francisco en route to Washington from Tokyo, after conferring with SCAP for three weeks on Japanese economic and military problems.

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Who's Who in China

LIEUT. GEN. HSUEN TIEH-WU, commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Police Bureau; born at Chu Chih, Chekiang, October 13, 1897; Whampoa Military Academy first class graduate; Military

Lieut. Gen. Hsuen Tieh-wu

(宣鐵吾)

University Senior Officers Class; Central Training Institution, Political Party Affairs Class; chief of 4th Regiment of the Central Gendarmerie; chief of staff, National Government Defence Command Headquarters, 1930; chief of staff of the 88th division of the National Army; chief of staff and concurrently chief of Body Guard Corps of Generalissimo's Body Guard Headquarters, 1932; commissioner of Peace Preservation Bureau, Chekiang; concurrently Special Officer of Chekiang Special Tang Pu (Party Headquarters), 1934; concurrently commander of Hangchow Garrison Force, commander, Chekiang Provincial Service District; commander, Chekiang Provincial Air Raid Precaution Force; Garrison Commander of Kin-Lan; chief of the 10th Preparatory Division of the National Army, 1937; chief of 91st Army, and concurrently Garrison Commander of Chien Tang River Southern Bank; chief of Smuggling Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Finance; commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Police Bureau, 1945; member of Kuomintang; supervisor of San Min Chu I Youth Corps Headquarters and General Secretary of San Min Chu I Youth Corps Chekiang Branch; address: Shanghai Municipal Police Bureau, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

China Peace Army Set

MORE than 600 Chinese generals assembled in Nanking late last week to attend a military conference on the merger of China's armed forces and their reduction to peace-time strength. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek flew from Shanghai Friday night and on Saturday addressed the "Army Reorganization and Demobilization Conference "for more than an hour." He outlined the policy which apparently centered round the peace-time strength of China's armies and the method of their reorganization. Nothing of what the Generalissimo said was known until two days later reports indicated that 90 infantry divisions and 10 cavalry brigades were the figures decided upon at the parley. The 20 Communist divisions will be included in this figure.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

CLARE BOOTH LUCE, widely-known playwright, writer and Republican member of Congress, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

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HANS FRANK, former Nazi governor-general of Poland and currently defendant at the Nuremburg trials, was charged with butchering 3,000,000 Jews in that country.

• • •

DR. CHIANG MONLIN, Secretary General of the Executive Yuan, last week requested all government ministries and departments to send responsible officials for a conference with him on the current housing shortage in Nanking.

• • •

ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN's Southeast Asia Command announced last week that an official inquiry had found the action of the Singapore police in firing upon a group of demonstrators "as a whole fully justified."

• • •

MICKEY ROONEY, former movie star and a T/4 in the U.S. Army in Germany, was awarded the Bronze Star medal for "exceptional courage in the performance of his duties as an entertainer." The citation said Mickey traveled with small unarmed groups through combat territory to take his show to the front lines.

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HENRY WALLACE, Secretary of Commerce, said that he was not going to run for President "if Mr. Truman is."

• • •

EARL BROWDER, former leader of the American Communists, was last week expelled from the Party by the National Committee of the Party for "deserting to their enemies, American monopolists."

• • •

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Indian Congress leader, told starving peasants of Oudh in North Central India, that they should rebel against the political and social conditions which brought about the famine, instead of placidly submitting to their fate.

• • •

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALTER BEDELL SMITH was nominated by President Truman to succeed Averell Harriman as ambassador to the Soviet Union. General Smith was Chief of Staff to General Dwight Eisenhower in Europe.

• • •

J. B. POWELL, famed journalist, said in a letter to the New York Herald-Tribune last week that the Yalta Agreement was "a breeder of future wars which are certain to involve us...."

• • •

CHAPLAIN GERALD SNAVELY, of the U.S. Navy here, speaking at the Community Church, stressed the necessity of faith for mankind, adding: "It is impossible to approach Jesus with slide rules, for this is infamy and sacrilege. We must have faith first, before we ask questions...."

• • •

DR. T. V. SOONG, President of the Executive Yuan, commenting on the Canadian loan of $60,000,000 recently granted to China, said: "Canada ...is carrying the cooperation between the two countries into a new era...."

• • •

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UNO, said last week in Des Moines: "Eastern peoples must have the same living standards as the Western world or the resulting struggle will dwarf anything we've been through so far...."

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL E. RANDALL, commanding general of the United States Army liaison group in Chungking, expressed his confidence that China would "overcome the subtler challenges of peace, just as she combatted the...realities of war."

• • •

SUN FO, President of the Legislative Yuan, arrived in Canton for his first visit since the liberation of the city.

• • •

GENERAL CHOU EN-LAI, vice-chairman of the Communist Party, received a letter last week, containing a pistol bullet and threatening death if he reported to the Generalissimo on the rioting which broke up the Democratic League sponsored mass meeting in Chungking.

• • •

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH DELACY, visited President Truman last week and expressed his pleasure over the present U.S. Policy in China and Ambassador George C. Marshall's splendid work.

• • •

DR. CHANG CHING-YUEN, Chinese scientist and former head of the biology department of Peiping University, arrived in Berkley, California to do research work at the University of California.

• • •

DR. NY TSI-ZE, director of the Institute of Physics of the National Academy of Peiping, arrived in Chungking en route to his home in Kunming after a year's stay in the United States.

REAR ADMIRAL A. G. NOBLE, Commander Amphibious Force, U.S. Seventh Fleet, returned to Shanghai last week aboard his flagship the U.S.S. Blue Ridge, after completing a tour of North China and Korea.

MONNETT B. DAVIS, United States Minister to Denmark was appointed by President Truman to succeed Paul R. Josselyn as Consul-General in Shanghai.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES, resigned from his post last week when he handed President Truman a 2500-word letter in which he said he could not remain in an administration where he was expected to commit perjury.

MAHATMA GANDHI, said last week that he would like the present government of India replaced by a representative Government chosen from elected members of the Central Legislature to meet the present food crisis in that country.

YANG WEN-TAO, who was sentenced to death almost 10 years ago for allegedly slaying Japanese naval warrant officer Hideo Nakayama, was released last week from Ward Road jail on a CNC$1,-000,000 shop guarantee.

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Shanghai Markets Paralyzed By Restriction On Shares, Currency

SHANGHAI'S financial markets appear to be paralyzed by the official measures directed against speculation in shares, foreign and Chinese, and against large scale transactions in gold bars and foreign currencies.

Despite official action, however, various brokers continued to do some kind of business, so that the authorities had to warm them again that drastic actions would be applied since such brokers and bankers would be considered as being engaged in sabotage.

Considering the effects of these measures, one has to say that the gold price apparently was affected by the official step, whereas the American dollar persisted in fluctuating around the 2,000 dollar level.

Commodity markets, on the whole, followed a cautious course, but here too various items, such as rice followed an upward trend during the past few days.

In many official quarters, the measures were explained or motivated by the desire on the part of the authorities to adopt some measures against the evil influence exerted by gold and currency speculation on local commodity markets and through them upon the livelihood of the Chinese masses.

Whenever one has to deal with economic or social phenomena, one is bound to go about one's business warily since in no other sphere are truths and falsehoods so intermingled as in the socio-political field.

The most wide spread illusion at the present time appears to be the belief that once one prohibits local financial markets, the rest of the economic activities will fall into a nice convenient pattern without any price rises to be expected.

This facile opinion is wrong from many points of view, even if one admits the fact that local speculation sometimes overshoots the mark by exaggerating rumors and expectations without any foundation whatsoever.

The whole problem is too involved for a short analysis but that much may be said that only a total overhauling of China's difficult financial position can bring a rational remedy. Skyrocketing exchange rates together with steeply advancing gold prices are in a way indicating the fact that a great many people are preferring what they consider as tangible and secure values to holdings of Chinese National dollars.

If these people are incorrect in their analysis, the market will soon correct them since after all reality is stronger than fiction even if such a fiction should be created by a speculator's mind.

It is a safe guess, therefore, to think that even if the gold bar trade were totally prohibited and even if it were not allowed to touch foreign banknotes, prices here would still react to tne demand and supply condition and also to the amount of circulating currency.

Fighting Breaks Out In Manchuria, Kwangtung

WHILE the truce has been observed on most fronts fighting between Nationalists and Communists broke out anew in the northeastern provinces, south of Mukden, and in Kwangtung province, where the Nationalists were attacking the villages of Taiping, Kwaichung and Bakwong.

According to the Nationalists, there were no Communist troops in Manchuria prior to the Japanese surrender and for this reason the activities of the three-party Executive Headquarters were not extended into that area. A Communist spokesman, on the other hand, said in Chungking that General Tu Yu-ming's forces were pushing against "popular local forces," but added that a Nationalist-Communist battle was proceeding on a 45-mile front south of Mukden.

The implication was that these "popular local forces" were Communist-led and underscored earlier requests on the part of the Communists to extend the activities of Executive Headquarters into Manchuria.

A similar situation materialized in Kwangtung province, where Chang Fa-kwei, Chief of the Canton Administrative Headquarters, denied the presence of Communist-led troops. He claimed that only bandits, puppet and Jap troops existed in the area, whom his forces were in the act of suppressing.

Countering these charges, Yean's New China News Agency, said that Chang Fa-kwei intended to wipe off the outstanding seven-year war record of the South China Anti-Japanese Brigade which was allegedly formed in 1938 when Kuomintang regulars abandoned Canton in the face of the Japanese advance.

The report stressed that in spite of the cease-fire order Kuomintang troops were attacking this Brigade in the Tapeng Peninsula. It pointed out that a field team of the Peiping Executive Headquarters in which General Chang Chih-chung, representing the National Government, participated, had allegedly agreed that these attacks should cease immediately.

The situation which has now arisen in both Manchuria and Kwangtung province calls for a clarification of the cease-fire order, which appears to have been sketched in terms too general and without the unconditional cessation of hostilities as an end.

Citizens' Body Formed To Safeguard Rights

FOLLOWING the breakup by ruffians of the meeting in Chungking sponsored by the Democratic League to mark the successful termination of the PCC convention, a group of prominent Chinese gathered on Friday 9 in the war-time capital to found an Association for the Safeguarding of Human Rights. Amongs the 20 odd sponsors were Messrs. Shao Chung-en, Hu Lin, Miao Yun-tai, Kuo Mo-jo, Mo Teh-hui, Chou En-lai, Carson Chang, Shen Chun-ju and others.

The latter, who arrived in Shanghai after the conclusion of the meeting, told the press that "the recent "incident" was the result of a conflict of two cliques inside the Kuomintang party and had nothing to do with other political parties." One of the former was more democratic than the other and they were allegedly at loggerheads with regard to the PCC conference, the less democratic clique considering that the Kuomintang had made too many concessions.

The Min Chu Pao reported that the purpose of the Safeguarding of Human Rights Association is to see that the recent National Defense Council decisions are upheld through the actions of such a safeguarding organization.

Chungking's Mayor Chang Tou-lun expressed his willingness to mediate in the recent incident and to let the police and the courts decide who was responsible for breaking up the meeting. He further promised to give full protection to popular assemblies in the future.

Members of the Preparatory Committee of the mass meeting a including Chu Hsueh-fan and Madame Feng Yu-hsiang, called on Wu Teh-chen in Chungking and protested at the meeting held by the Chungking Trade Union on February 13. Resolutions of the meeting called for the punishment of Chu Hsueh-fan, one of the sponsors, and the issuing of a warning to the Ta Kung Pao, Hsin Min Pao, Hsin Hua Jih Pao and other papers to retract what they had written about the meeting and the subsequent rioting. Wu Teh-chen pointed out that the Kuomintang had nothing to do with the rioting, but that the local government should be held responsible for the disturbances.

Cable Rates In CNC$

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India	205
Manila	510
Australia	380
Russia In Europe	155
Great Britain	360
France	360
European Countries	360
Canada	470
California	390
New York	470
Chile	760

Nine New Provinces

THE four north-eastern provinces formerly known as Heilungkiang Jehol, Kirin and Liaoning have now been reorganized into nine new provinces. While Liaoning previously had an area of 321,823 square kilometers, it now covers only 69,012 sq. kilometers with a population of 8,110,800. Its capital is Shenyang. Kirin province, formerly covering 283,380 square kilometers, is now reduced to 116,743, with a population of 6,096,000 and its capital at Changchun. Heilungkiang, the other province carrying its former name is cut down from 449,643 square kilometers to 167,326, with a population of 2,281,000 and its capital at Peian.

The other six provinces are:

Antung—68,221 sq. km.—5,347,550 inhabitants; capital Antung; Liaopei—79,021 sq. km.—3,864,321 inhabitants; capital Szepingchieh. Sungkiang—88,768 sq. km.—4,092,068 inhabitants; capital Harbin. Hokiang—110,134 sq. km.—1,808,824 inhabitants; capital Chiamusze. Nunking—69,244 sq. km.—2,426,274 inhabitants; capital Tsitsihar. Hingan—249,177 sq. km. 213,037 inhabitants; capital Hailar.

North-East Has Great Arable Land Potential

FORTY six percent of the area covered by the nine north-east provinces of China is uncultivable land, 36 percent is cultivated and 18 percent, or half of the arable land, is still uncultivated wasteland. This indicates that while more than 30,000,000 Chinese have been engaged in the exploitation of the great north-east, possibilities in this direction are still unlimited.

Among the important crops produced in these nine provinces are soy bean, kaoliang, millet, corn, wheat and two kinds of rice. Soy bean production in these provinces constitutes almost 60 percent of world output and more than 70 percent of China's production and is estimated to be 57,000,000 piculs annually. In 1939 the northeast provinces produced a quantity of soy bean, bean oil and cakes equivalent to 25 percent of China's exports and two-thirds of the exports of the nine provinces.

Kaoliang, a deep-rooted cereal, able to withstand droughts and alkali soil serves as the stable food for the population. Eighty percent of the output is consumed in the form of food, three percent is exported and about 10 percent is used for wine-making.

Other important cereals produced in China's Northeast are millet, the 1939 crop of which came to 3,531,000 tons, and corn with a crop of some 2,500,000 tons the same year. About five percent of the millet crop is exported into Korea while hardly any corn is exported.

These exports could be raised by almost 30 percent if the wasteland were to be cultivated and used for growing the staple cereals.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Central Mint is recasting a large quantity of gold bars for the Central Bank of China. About 1,400,000 taels have already been recast and more gold will be handled by the Mint from the Bank's stocks in Shanghai.

CNC$1,800,000,000 worth of currency notes have been issued in Manchuria at the present time of which CNC$1,200,000,000 are for military expenses and CNC$600,000,000 for administrative expenditure, the Yi Shih Pao reports from Chungking. The Communists have just issued CNC$5,000,000 worth of bank-notes in newly-formed Hokiang province, the paper adds.

The Tientsin Branch of the China Spinning & Weaving Development Company has a total daily output of about 1400 rolls of cotton cloth and the number of spindles in operation in the seven mills under the Company's control has reached 60,000, as compared with 30,000 last January. The Company has sent out agents to purchase all available raw cotton and plans to increase the number of spindles to 200,000, employing about 5000 additional workers.

The second consignment of United States gold bought by the Chinese Government, totalling 600,000 ounces, arrived here last week. The bullion was packed in 200 boxes with eight bricks weighing 400 ounces to a box. The blackmarket value of this bullion is estimated at CNC$84,000,000,000. It is now stored in the vaults of the Bank of China.

The China Tea Company and the Wang Yue Tai Tea Company have recently shipped more than 700 cases of green tea to the United States. Further tea exports hinge on the availability of shipping space.

The Kiangnan Navy Shipyard has ordered machinery and shipbuilding equipment amounting to US$7,000,000 from the United States. This order will be fulfilled in three months. Meanwhile, the shipyard has invited the assistance of 10 American technical experts and engineers with a view of constructing its own ships in the future.

The Shanghai population consumes more than 100,000 piculs of salt per month, exclusive of salt used for preservation and other industrial purposes, the local office of The Sungkiang Salt Administration announced.

To keep rice prices from soaring, local authorities have sold more than 10,000 piculs of No. 2 White and Wuhu sharp rice at prices CNC$2000 lower than the market price. Rice prices which have been rapidly rising since the Lunar New Year were reported temporarily stabilized as the result of this measure.

The United States Department of Agriculture forecast last week that there will be a 10 percent drop in the 1945-46 world rice production below the preceding season. This year's output is estimated at 6,200,000,000 bushels.

Shipments of rice, wood, rubber and tin are expected to arrive in Shanghai before the end of this month, with rice quoted at 15 ticuls (Thailand currency) per picul. While no official exchange rate exists for the Thailand ticul, the blackmarket rate is somewhere around 70 CNC$ to one ticul.

Atomic heat resulting from the kinetic energy of fission fragments during the separation of plutonium from uranium is being produced on a large scale but no effort has been made, to date, to put it to either industrial or commercial use, declared Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, professor of Chemistry at the University of California and co-discoverer of plutonium.

The United States steel wage-price issue has been settled on the basis of an 18½-cent an hour wage increase for employees and a US$5.00 per ton price increase. The only point of contention between labor and management is the retroactive date of the agreement, January 1 being the date recently set by President Truman.

Alcohol produced in the interior near Chungking costs CNC$3200 per gallon and cannot compete with the price of imported gasoline sold at CNC$570 here. Last year, production of alcohol rose to 2,000,000 gallons and was sold at CNC$5500 per gallon to all transportation establishments. This output has now decreased to 1,000,000 gallons and the whole industry is faced with a depression.

Three Chinese tobacco companies in Chungking who bore CNC$992,841,925 worth of taxes, totalling CNC$2,427,740,800 in 1945, have petitioned the Ministry of Finance for a reduction of cigarette taxes. The Nanyang Company paid CNC$193,979,579; the Hua Fu Company CNC$537,094,646 and the Shu Yi Company CNC$251,767,400, this being almost double the levy imposed on their cigarettes in 1944. Since cigarettes began to come in from the coast, where taxes are lower, these companies have suffered substantial losses.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Exotic

THE AGE OF ENTERPRISE By Thomas C. Cochran and William Miller. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1943. Second Printing. 358 pp. US$3.50. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.

ADVERTISED by the publishers not only as an outstanding contribution to Ameriran history, but also as a "highly rendable, challenging book," The Age of Enterprise fails if primarily intended for the average layman. It lives up to its sub-title, however: Social History of Industrial America.

"The business of the United States is business," Coolidge once said and from this standpoint the authors proceed, presenting as by-products social manners, mode of life and art and literature in the United States.

After having read of the exploits of the corrupt "Millionaires Club" in the Senate of the past, or the arch-conservative National Association of Manufacturers (N.A.M.), one can hardly sympathize with advocates of the creation of a national organization for the protection of business in China. Businessmen in all countries, and China is no exception, have always been able to more than look after themselves. If China's businessmen are still far from united into a strongly centralized union, it will come in due course, and the public will not be the beneficiary therefrom.

The book can be considered timely even today, when hopes for prosperity and "60 million jobs" are made on unsound premises, in that it is a record of the rapid development of the predominantly dynamic American industry.

It is not claimed to be a book of original research, and is not, but gives a novel interpretation of the United States, placing primary factors first. Though the attempt to depict the "century-long surrender in America of personal to institutional enterprise" is at times lost in the epic, bird's eye-view of American industrial history, the authors succeed in drawing a clear picture of this process.

What may be interpreted as adding ammunition to the stock-pile of traditional and legendary, long-haired and wild-eyed "foreign anarchist" who keeps his time-bombs in his vest-pocket, is the authors' assertion that the age of FREE enterprise and rugged individualism is gone beyond recall. This is an age of monopoly corporations and gigantic trusts, but even these went bankrupt in the great slump of 1929 and perforce appealed to Uncle Sam. No amount of snouting about helping the small businessman against the big, bad corporations is going to change the facts: the program is futile and eventual bankruptcy follows in the wake of President Wilson's "New Freedom."

In this longish historical work, present-day America is viewed not as the defender of capitalism, as Adam Smith understood it, but rather as a series of powerful corporations which influence every segment of national life, getting more and more bewildered and entangled as time goes by, leaning more heavily on the Federal Government and heading volens nolens, for a "mixed" economy with an ever increasing State participation.

Cochran and Miller succeed, if only in a single branch of economics, to breach the long-existing gap between dusty historical volumes and the man in the street who craves to be informed on many subjects. It is not a book designed for hasty reading, but is more a book of reference. It would have gained considerably from the use of illustrative diagrams and regional maps of the United States, which would have greatly aided those Americans who flunked geography at high-school, or foreigners not knowing where to locate Conshohocken or Nashua. Presumably, the book was not written for foreigners.

Island Peoples

NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE PACIFIC by Felix M. Keesing. The MacMillan Company, New York, 1945. US$3.00, 144 pps. Reviewed by Margaret Mead in the Saturday Review of Literature.

THIS little book, by an anthropologist born and bred in the Pacific, and who knows his islands well, accomplishes singularly well what it sets out to do, to tell the average person who may go to the Pacific islands what he or she really needs too know about the people and the way they live. So often, books about remote peoples err either on the side of too much ethnological detail which the reader is unequipped to enjoy, or present a flat picture of the present-day native, barefoot but dressed in cloth, more squalid than picturesque, in a hut roofed with flattened kerosene cans.

This is a book which has been written to be used. It has grown, out of these war years in which the author has had the task of teaching large numbers of young men just what it would be like on a South Sea island—young men who wanted to know because their lives and the safety of their outfits might depend upon their recognition of local custom, their tact in negotiating for a canoe or a guide through the bush. Because it was written in terms of vivid immediate need, it will be useful not only to those who have gone and may go to the Pacific in future, but to all those who have stayed at home but who wish to follow, intelligently, the paths which many American service men have followed during the last three years.

The book is interesting also because it gives a kind of preview of the sorts of things which Americans will want to know in the future about all the exotic cultures of the Orient, which are just coming within our ken. Using these smaller, simpler island cultures as a sort of exercise in international understanding, we may ask: What questions has Dr. Keesing tried to answer? And why? If one follows the thread of his discussion, the answeer emerges. He seems to be answering these questions: "What kind of people are these? How can you get to know them? What should we think about their customs?" (Behind this question is the implied one: Are they somehow inferior to us because their material ways of life have remained so simple?) "Are they ready for progress? How democratic are they?" (Behind these questions lurks the implied eager question: "When can we hope that they will be just like us.").

To these questions, the author brings the special democratic detachment of the anthropologist who values all human cultures as the consistent attempt of a group of human beings to build a way of life for themselves within which to rear their children. A thatched hut and an apartment house, a meal of sago and a dinner at the Ritz seem natural side by side, after his discussion. The innovations from European culture take their place beside earlier importations from Asia. Each island people emerge as of full human stature, but differently placed, on the scale of political development, just as their large islands and their small, their densely populated countries, and their tiny single tribes, are differentially able to fend for themselves in the world. Above all, the book emphasizes the importance of treating each people with friendliness and respect, romanticizing neither their past nor our present, but looking towards a future in which both will blend together.

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TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	6	車次 TRAIN NO.		78	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	9.13	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 昆山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	19.29	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	18.44	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	18.35	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	17.45	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	17.36	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.00	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	16.40	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50		13.15	16.00			2.13	D	A			6.30	12.36		12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49		14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29		11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00		14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24		11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55		14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30		10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10		15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12		10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20		16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00		9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
QUINSAN 昆山	53	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN 吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH 無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN 武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG 丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG 鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING 南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.52	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING 嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA 峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN 長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

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